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larger than a pea may be worth \$40. Each stone is separately and accurately appraised. The second-class material, *Barkhaneh*, is sold by weight, bringing at the mines from \$25 a pound for the poorer quality, up to \$450 for the best quality. The third class, *Arabi*, is only utilized in Asia, for inlaying, incrustation, and so forth, a lot of twelve pounds once bringing only \$300. In the United States a mine in the Cerrillos district, New Mexico, is believed to have produced more fine turquoises than any other deposit, the finest specimens being only equalled by some from the Burro Mountains in the same state, and from Nevada.

Within the narrow limits of this notice we can only touch upon a few points suggesting the wealth of carefully selected and excellently arranged material that Dr. Pogue has so indefatigably assembled here. For ethnologists and students of folklore, the chapter on the mythologic and talismanic fancies connected with this "celestial stone" among many different peoples, will prove especially interesting and instructive. The many plates are well selected to illustrate the subject and are clearly and effectively printed.

Certainly no one who acquires this book will fail to find it all, or more than all, that he expected, and we think that the thanks of those interested in the subject are due to the National Academy of Sciences and to the scholarly author, for having thus enriched our precious-stone literature.

It is very rarely that all the citations relating to a given subject are quoted in extenso, giving the exact and full reference. To the student and scientific worker this is of inestimable value, because frequently when only partial quotations are made, and the references are even inaccurate, much time is consumed in searching for an item which it is almost impossible to locate. What a great assistance it is, particularly to delvers in scientific fields, when, without loss of time in going from one library to another, all the data on a certain subject are found under one cover and immediately at hand. This has been made possible through the far-sighted policy of the National Academy of Sciences, and is especially exem-

plified in their publication, Volume 13, a catalogue of the Meteorites of North America, dated January 1, 1909, by Oliver Cummings Farrington. These two memoirs, in the presentation of their rich references with the deductions of experienced workers, are noteworthy contributions to two subjects, than which there is probably none of greater interest to the archeologist, petrologist, chemist, student and general worker.

GEORGE F. KUNZ

*The Mythology of All Races. In thirteen volumes. North American.* By HARTLEY BURR ALEXANDER, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy, University of Nebraska. Volume X. Marshall Jones Company, Boston, Mass. 1916. Pp. 325, 23 full page and 2 text illustrations, linguistic map, 45 pp. Notes, 11 pp. Bibliography, authorities used.

Volume X. is one of the two volumes recently published of a series, the purpose of which, as stated by the editor, Dr. Louis Herbert Gray (Vol. I., p. xii), is to assemble "into a single unit" the mythologies of all races and "since the series is an organic unit—not a chance collection of monographs—the mythology of an individual race is seen to form a coherent part of mythology."

With this plan before him, Professor Alexander in Volume X. has not presented a collection of mythic stories drawn from a continent of varied aspects and conditions, but has aimed to show, as far as present knowledge will permit, the contribution that North America can offer to a world study of mythology. In the preface, he says of his subject: "The literature, already very great, is being augmented at a rate hitherto unequalled, and it is needless to say that this fact alone renders any general analysis at present provisional. As far as possible the author has endeavored to confine himself to a descriptive study and to base this study upon regional divisions."

The territory and the peoples of America north of Mexico he divides into seven regions: (1) The Far North, (2) The Forest Tribes, (3) The Gulf Region, (4) The Great Plains, (5) Mountain and Desert, (6) The Pueblo

Dwellers, (7) The Pacific Coast. A general scheme is followed in the treatment of these seven divisions. The tribes dwelling within a division are named; the environment indicated; cosmogony outlined; the deified powers and mythic characters mentioned; and the beliefs, legends, stories, briefly set forth. By such a broad sketch of each, the seven divisions are presented in the eleven chapters of the book.

Professor Alexander in his "Introduction," remarks (p. xv):

"Mythology in the classical acceptation can scarcely be said to exist in North America; but in quite another sense—a belief in more or less personified nature-powers and the possession of stories narrating the deeds and adventures of these persons—the Indians own, not one but many mythologies; for every tribe and often within the tribe, each clan and society, has its individual mythic lore." This statement he qualifies and adds the following discriminating observation. "Beliefs vary from tribe to tribe, even from clan to clan, yet there are fundamental similarities and uniformities that afford a basis for a kind of critical reconstruction of a North American mythology. No single tribe and no group of tribes has completely expressed this mythology—much less has any realized its form; but the student of Indian lore can scarcely fail to become conscious of a coherent system of myths, of which the Indians themselves might have become aware in the course of time, if the intervention of Old-World ideas had not confused them." On p. xvi the author wisely says: "In America, no more than in the Old World, are we to identify religion with mythology. The two are intimately related; every mythology is in some degree an effort to define a religion." Attention is called to the fact that "the powers which evoke the Indian's deepest veneration are of rare appearance in the tales," and adds: "The Indian's religion must be studied in his rites rather than in his myths." On p. xviii we read: "Inevitably these powers (of nature) find a fluctuating representation in the varying imagery of myth. Consistency is not demanded, for the

Indian's mode of thought is too deeply symbolic for him to regard his own stories as literal; they are neither allegory nor history; they are myth with a truth midway between that of allegory and that of history. . . . The vast majority (of Indian stories) are obviously told for entertainment; they represent an art, the art of fiction; and they fall into the classes of fiction, satire and humor, romance, adventure. Again, not a few are moral allegories, or they are fables with obvious lessons. . . . Myths that detail causes are science in infancy and they are perhaps the only stories that may properly be called myths."

Space forbids further quotation of the many discerning observations or deductions scattered throughout the pages.

One who knows something of the vast jumble of material that in this volume has been whipped into shape, can best appreciate the difficulty of the task essayed by the author and it is a pleasure to call attention to the breadth of culture and sympathy he has brought to its accomplishment. "The time will certainly come for a closely analytical comparative study of North American myths" he declares; and when that time arrives, may the task fall into equally competent hands, as the present volume.

This interesting and valuable book was not prepared for specialists, although it will be of service to such. To the general student of American history it presents a new and comprehensive view of ancient life and thought upon this continent.

Alice C. Fletcher

#### NOTES ON CANADIAN STRATIGRAPHY AND PALEONTOLOGY

##### CORDILLERAN PROVINCE

THE Rossland, British Columbia, mining camp is situated in the Columbia Range immediately north of the international boundary and west of the Columbia River. A recently published memoir by C. W. Drysdale,<sup>1</sup> al-

<sup>1</sup> "Geology and Ore Deposits of Rossland, B.C.," C. W. Drysdale, Geological Survey, Canada, Memoir 77, 1915.